#### Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS. the established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for centlemen's weer, renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly same for March, 1866. LEARY & Co., Lexders and Introducers of Fashion for Genta. Hats, Astor Homes, Broadway.

WHO WOULD HAVE THE VERNAL SUN SHINE in a Winter Hat, when Expenseheld's splended Spring style in the field-manufactured of the finest materials, shape symmetrical, and combining lightness, durability and taste Print 13-36, and admitted by all who see them, to be superior to an Hat sold in Broadway for St.

N. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassaust.

THE AND STYLE.—One of the pleasantest signs of the return of Spring is the production of Knox's superb Hars—the handson-est articles of the season—brilliant, graceful and light; combining, in fact, in themselves, every individual morit of which the Hat is capable. Knox's store is at No. 212 Broadway. Call upon him early if you would secure one of his minifiables.

JUST PUBLISHED, a new work by GENIN, in the shape of as superb 8 Spring Dress Hart as ever dresse! the caper of a gentleman. Of all Grant's rolamineus works this is the best. Price uniform with that of former issues, viz. Four best. Grant, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Kellogg's Spring and Summer styles of Gent's.

Boys' and Children's Hars and Cars. The Ladies are invited to examine a large and beautiful variety of Children's Frances and Leconomies, which are unsurpassed by any in the city. No. 122 Canal st.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

Philadelphia,

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At extremely low prices, one of the largest and best assurted NEW SHEE AND PANCY GOODS

to be found in America.

Cash and prompt six roomths buyers only solicited.

By particular request, Bishop CLARK of Rhode By particular request, Evening Change of Rance of Rance and Island will deliver his highly popular and interesting Lecture of "Boston Life Two Hundred Years Ago," at the Hall of the Mercanthe Library, Astor-place, en Monday Evranton Nexy, the 14th itat. No locture of the season has surpassed this in the attractiveness of its subject and the success of its handling. Tikette (fifty cents), can be obtained at Granton's, Broadway and 14th-st.; Vay Norders & Erno's, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the doce of the results.

"KNOW THYSELF."-Full written descriptions of character with charts, given daily by Fowners & Wells,

LECTURES every evening in Continental Hall, Sth-av.

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DRESS BOOTS AND GATTERS .- Elegance of form is an indispensable requisite in a Dress Sace, and persons tasts always patronirs him who gratifies their love of the best fifth. This accounts for the immense butteness done by Walkins, No. 114 Fultonest, whose manufactures are as elegants they are durable. A Shoe of Warkins's make can be recognised among a thousand. D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole

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NOUTHAMPTON, MASS.

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relaxation and pleasure, Roand Hill stands aloue and unrivaled.
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the modical application of water; and, with the combined use
of Motorpathy, which controls the most obstinate organic
weaknesses with ease and certainty, the benefits resulting from
its use are greatly embanced. Address, H. HULSTED, M.D.,
Northampton, Mass. Circulars sent free to any address on
application. "Exposition of Motorpathy," postage free, on
receipt of ten letter-stamps; and "Motion—Life," on receipt
of six.

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Setth & Lounsman, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spans Styles of Rich Velver, Tareatry, Brussels, Therefyl and Isgania Capeting, Among the assortiment will be found a large number of New Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of OIL CLOTHS of every width, and all other goods connected with

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SAL STEARNS & MARVIN S WILLDER FARM SELLE LOOK, afford better protection from fire and gunpowder than any other article of the kind now offered to the public. We havite Bankers, Jewelers, Merchants and all others who desire the EEST FIRE PROOF SAFE EVER INVENTED, to call and examine our stock of every desirable size, with an improved style of finish, which, by reason of our increased manufacturing facilities, we offer at reduced prices. Depot No. 146 Waterst; after May I No. 40 Murray-st.

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PROOF SAFES
for the preservation of my Books and Valuables?" If not, preceed at once to the depot,
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WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
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important item to housekeepers, and to know where to get exactly what is wanted is equality important. Call at Jares, Berrer & Co.'s, No. 356 Broadway, and you will find Roasters, Boilers, Griditons, Griddles, Pots, Saucepans, and every article of Cooking Apparatus, as well as Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Wooden and Tin Ware, warranted of best quality and at reasonable prices.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

JANES, BEERE & CO...
No. 356 Broadway.

Manufacture all the approved kinds of Ikon Bedstrads, and have now ready a large stock for the Spring trade. Some new styles after French designs, and an invoice of Italian Beds, very rich and showy, on commission.

BEAUTY AND ECONOMY. Examine the STOCK of superb CARPETS at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.
Crosley & Sons
Newest Patterns. Velvet and Topostry Brussels. Ingrains, &c.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES

stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying his famous Dvz. the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His naw stayled Wuds and Tourens are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Astor House.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISH-MERT, Office No. 3 John st. two doors from Broadway. Dye Silks, Woolin and Favey Goods of every description. Their seperior style of Dyeing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known.

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Dyed the most brilland or more grave colors. All kinds of Shawls, Curtaiss, etc.,

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MEALS EXTRA, AND AS ORDERED.

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terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large design
throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers
prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

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DURNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRII SNUFF .- For asie at all respectable Drug stores. May be had wholesale at the manufacturer's prices in New-York City, at STEPHEN PANE & Co's, RESEMAN, CLARK & CO.'s, RUSHTON'S, JNO. J. CODD-INGTON'S, BARNES & PARE'S.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- The HORACE WATERS modern improved Planos and Melodinous are to be found at No. 333 Breadway. Planos for Rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for Sale our monthly payments. Second has Planos from \$30 to \$140. Melodenia from \$40 to \$135.

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WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S Wide and Touries have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful benoty, case and durability—ditting to a charm. The largest and boat stock in the world. If private rooms for applying his famous Dva. Sold at Batchelon's, No. 35 Broadway.

Heads of families about to procure Spring and ammer CLOTHING for their sons will find the cyle, fit and

CROUP, CROUP .- This awful complaint is im-

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

Contents of This Day's Paper. FIRST PAGE - Advertisements-New Publications; The Ledger Acrostic; The Ledger Alph-hot, &c.

SECOND PAGE.—Advertisements—New Publications; Stationery and Fancy Goods; Printing; Horses, Carriages, &c.; Em-ployment Wanted; Chances for Business Men; To Whorth it may Concern; Paris Advertisements; Board and Rooms Houses and Farms Wanted; To Let; Dry Goods; Milline ry; Bemevals; Professional Notices; Copartnership No

rices; Clothing; Bounty Land Warrants.

THIRD FACE—Advertisements; Insurance; Dancing Academies;
Paper Warehouses; Building Materials; To Farmers and
others; Paper Hangings, Sc.; Plano Fortes and Music; Machinery, &c.: Cutlery, Hardware, and Iron: Furniture Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; Ocean Steamers; Steambosts and Reliroads; Coal; Water Cure; Medical; Legal Notices FOURTH PAGE-National Academy of Design; Intercept Letters, No. VII; Moral and Religious Items; Cattle Tran

portation from the West.

Fifth Page. - First- In Rivington street, Washington square Water street, Eighteenth street, and Gold street. Anot Burning Accident; Hydropathic Medical College. To Turf-Opening of the Spring Campaign. City Items-Hu son River Open; American Widows' Rollef Association; Military Court of Isquiry; Genteel Loufers, Gamblers and Rickpockets; Row in a Porter-House—Two Men Shot; Charge of Muttary and Murder at Sea; City Item Advertise menta. Brooklyn Items-Greenwood Cemetery: Hamilton avenue Extension. New Jersey Items-Accident on the Camden and Amboy Bailroad; Republican State Conven

tion; New-Jersey M. E. Conference. Law Intelligence. Sixth Page - Business Notices. Leading Articles-The Can paign Tribune, 1856; Legislative Jeremy Ditillers; Strategy; A Word to Settlers in Kaness. From Washing-ton-The Mount Vernon Estate; The Debate on the Kaness

Memorial.
SEVENTH PAGE.—From Washington—The Senate's Debate: The Misseuri Slave Case. Telegraphic Dispatches The Knnss Memorial; From Washington; Congressional Pro-ceedings; The Case of Judge Davis of Maine; Arrival of the Ship Giance; Fail of a Meteor, &c.; From Albany, The Methodist Tract Society Condemned; A Border Ruf-fian Judge; Marine Affairs; Disastrons Fire in Philadel

Aldermen; Board of Councilmen.

Eighth Page. Letters from the People-Mechanics' Coffee and Reading Rooms; Free Trade in Wool; Satanic Perversions; Virginia Rumpant; The Griswold Divorce Case: Postal Reform; Arrest of a Free Man in Covington; The Wild Man Again: A Yankee Bigamist in Kentucky; Ho rible Tragedy in Louisiana; Mount Vernon; Rum and Mur der in Pennsylvania; The Electric Eel; Manufacture of Gas; Shocking Murder; Desperate Attempt at Highway Robbery; The Fifth Wife. New Publications-Eminent American Merchants. NINTH PAGE.—New Publications—Ruskin's Modern Painters:

At Home and Abroad; National System of Political Econ

omy; Contributions to Literature.

TENTH PAGE.—New Publications—Napoleon I. Delineated by Himself, by Extracts from his Confidential Correspondence with Joseph, King of Spain.

ELEVENTH PAGE.—Books Received; Marriages and Deaths;

Commercial Matters; Markets, and Shipping Intelligence.

Advertisements—Religious Notices. ments: Financial. TWELFTH PAGE .- Advertisements - Sales by Auction | Real Er.

tate for Sale; Miscellaneous.

# THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. 1856.

Shall Slavery "pour itself out without restraint, and find no limit but the Pacific Ocean?" That it should, was proclaimed ten years ago by Henry A. Wise, now Governor of the chief slavebreeding State and an aspirant to show how "Black Republicans" should be ruled from the Presidential Chair. More recently, Senator Toombs predicted that he would yet live to call the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill Monument, and he has since been to Boston to lecture Anti-Slavery men, within the shadow of that Monument, on the blessings of Bondage and the natural antagonism between Liberty and Labor. For months past, the country has witnessed a race between Pierce, Douglas, Buchanan, and their less conspicaous competitors for the Cincinnati Presidential nomination, either in person or by their backers, to see which could dive deepest and stay under longest in their subserviency to the Slavery Propaganda, and so procure its overmastering support to secure nat nomination. Every sign indicates that the long process of debauching and degrading that which counts itself the Democratic party is there to be completed, and the transformation of what remains of that party into a mere convenience and instrument of the Slave Power is now to be consummated. Already, the fundamental axioms of the Declaration of Independence are scouted as fantasies by the pretended followers of the author of that immortal manifesto-the noble affirmation that "All men are created equal" is frittered away with a mere assertion that all men of one color are entitled to freedom, while those of a different hue are consigned to the bitterness and debasement of perpetual bondage. Already, Federal judges begin to propound hypothetically the doctrine that no State can shield her soil from the withering tread of the slaveholder and his human chattels-that a vaguely defined inter-State comity should be permitted to override the most positive statutes, based alike on Divine injunction and natural human right. Already the Federal Judiciary ventures to affirm that children born on the free soil of Illinois and Nebraska may, in defiance of the Ordinance of '87 and the Restriction of 1820, be legally carried into eternal bondage in Missouri. Already, the Kanes and Griers and Leavitts evince their readiness to prestrate every attribute of State sovereignty at the footstool of the Moloch whose altars overshadow the sunnier half of the Model Republic and whose human sacrifices send up a million prayers nightly to the God of the oppressed and helpless from the "old fields" of Virginia, from the rice-swamps of Carolina, from the canebrakes of Texas, the auction-

blocks and bagnios of New-Orleans. Meantime, the prairies and river-sides of KAN sas are ringing with the music of the pioneer's ax as cabin after cabin is reared as a temporary home for the children from among whom her future legislaters and governors are to be shosen. The plow is turning up her virgin soil and the blithe sower preparing to scatter his seed, while the carpenter and mason are putting up the rude structures which must serve for both churches and schoolhouses through a brief season. On either hand the hum of busy Industry, of cheerful, hopeful, undegrading Labor, fills the vernal atmosphere. But, side by side with these, the fettered children of Ham are being marched in to the melancholy clank of their own chains-the coffle and the slave-whip are burrying forward their unwelcome contributions to the peopling of that infant State-the broad, slovenly plantation with its negro-quarters and its stern police, is beginning to take its place and proclaim its estimate of labor and the laborer side by side with the pioneer's quarter-section and log cabin. A sham Legislature, imposed on Kansas by Missouri conspiracy, invasion, and gigantic corruption of the polls, has pretended

tyrannical and bloody code in full conformity therewith. This impudent, blasphemous code, which assumes to declare any questioning of the legitimacy of Slavery in Kansas a felony, and to punish any overt resistance to its mandates with death, is upheld as valid and binding by the President, his supporters in Congress and his functionaries in Kansas. The attempts of the great body of the People of Kansas to free themselves from this incubus and reëstablish the supremacy of Liberty and Importial Justice for All, are treated as rebellion by these Federal dignitaries, and those who aided in the organization of a Free-State Government are gravely threatened with the penalties of treason! Whoever thoughtfully contemplates the history of Kansas, and closely scans its geographical position, must realize that here the great controversy respecting the Extension or Non-Extension of Slavery must be fought out. With Kansas Free, there can be no Slave State formed north or west of her, and all that the Missouri Compact pledged to Freedom is secured, without embarrassing implications with or tacit obligations as to Slavery south of the Missouri line. With Kansas Free, the whole North-West is Free forever, and our attention may be turned without apprehension to the fertile prairies of Northern Texas and the intrigues to extend our cane-fields to the Sierra Madre, preparatory to the absorption of all Mexico. With Kansas Free, we may put Slavery on the defensive and say to its propagandists, "Thus far and no farther," In short, the permanent ascendancy of Liberty or Bendage in our National Councils is suspended, in

all human probability, on the issues of 1856. THE TRIBUNE, therefore, will devote its best efforts to the support of Free Kansas, and to the election of a President and Congress who will sympathize in her trials and joy in her deliverance. It surrenders none of the convictions by which it has hitherto been guided-it stands to-day as hitherto on the side of Protection to Home Industry by carefully discriminated Duties on Imports-for River and Harbor Improvements, and a National Road (as the pioneer of many) to the Pacific-for Retrenchment and Economy in the Federal Expenditures, devoting a far larger share of the National income to Science. Improvement and the Arts of Peace, with a proportional subtraction from the annual outlay for warlike equipment and enginery-for Temperance, and Liquor Prohibition-for the melioration of social hardships, the redress of social wrongs and the wider diffusion of social blessings-but, before all and above all, it will labor immediately to make Kansas unquestionably and securely a Free State. To this end, it will render the heartiest support to whomsoever should be presented by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, next June, as candidates for President and Vice-President, confident that they will be capable, worthy and faithful

to Kansas and Liberty. We propose to issue a CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE for five months, commencing with the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, on June 17, and ending (we hope) with the record of the election of its candidates about Nov. 12. And, to insure that this shall be something more than a mere fly-sheet, we propose to issue it TWICE A WEEK, and of the full size of our Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. We shall thus be able to give all the news of the day, with the best Speeches in Congress or elsewhere, Addresses, elaborate Documents, and fall details of all Elections and Political Movements throughout this eventful canvass. There will be a great many cheap Weekly issues for the Campaign, with which we prefer not to compete nor interfere, while we publish at the lowest endurable price one which shall serve as an Encyclopedia of the Canvass and be regarded by speakers, committee-men, and active workers for the Right, as a text-book and monitor. We ask those who believe such a paper will do good to aid

us in extending its circulation. TERMS FOR

## THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

To be Issued Twice a Week. Commencing with the proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia, about June 20, and ending about the 19th of November-say five months, or forty-two

nbers:		
Single Copies	\$1	00
10 Copies, to one address	7	50
20 Copies, to one address		
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Orders must in all cases be accompanied with the money-which may be remitted at our risk. Notes of all specie-paying Banks in the United States received at par, but when Drafts on New-York, Boston or Philadelphia can be procured, they will be preferred. Money letters should be certified by the Postmaster.

Those of our friends who may desire to aid in the circulation of THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be kind enough to send in their orders at as early a day as possible. An extra copy will be sent to each person who gets up a Club.

GREELEY & McELRATH. Tribune Office, April 8, 1856.

# LEGISLATIVE JEREMY DIDDLERS.

The profligate conduct of the members of our New-York Assembly in refusing to complete the work for which they had already been paid, and in adjourning precisely at the end of the hundred days, leaving the Appropriation bill and other important measures undisposed of, receives, as it so richly merits, the unanimous condemnation of the public and the press. We do not hear a single voice raised anywhere in defense or even in apology for for this barefaced and pitiful attempt to trample the Constitution of the State under foot, and that, too, for the paltry object of putting three dollars a day of the State's money for an indefinite period into the pockets of a set of scheming politicians, whose acts and omissions during the preceding hundred days had shown them as careless of the public interests, as their final treacherous desertion of their posts proved them to be regardless of the Constitution and laws of the State.

The only excuse that we can think of which can possibly be urged on behalf of these defeated legislative Jeremy Diddlers is poverty, destitution, starvation. Necessity, it is said, knows no law; and in that respect, at least, necessity and the majority of our Assembly stood on common ground.

Now, rather than that such great patriots should starve, or be under the necessity of going to the poor-house, we might be willing to consent to their receiving three dollars a day of the public money: but we should prefer that it might be paid to them without a violation of the Constitution, and we should most decidedly demand that it should be paid to them not for disgracing themselves and the State at Albany, but for holding their tongues and keeping quiet at home, or, if the condition could be substituted of their emigration to Nicaragua. so much the better. In that case, we would go a little further, and consent to pay our fair share toward the cost of their transportation.

We hope that the electors in the country disto legalize Slavery in Kansas and impose on her a tricts will be satisfied from the result of this experiment, that it will not answer to send to Albany simply good-hearted, well-meaning men, who know little or nothing, since this city is quite too apt to supply a set of political sharpers, in whose hands well-meaning ignorance becomes a convenient and facile tool for mischief.

But, though those greedy and unscrupulous legislators did not succeed in pocketing the supplementary three dollars a day, they did help themselves, and, for that matter, their clerks, reporters, and even their messenger-boys, to fifty volumes a piece of The Colonial History of New-York, compiled and published at the public expense, and worth some two hundred dollars. The result of this plundering operation will doubtless be, that the books will speedily find their way, for what they will fetch to the present holders, into the hands of the regular dealers in such articles; but that object might, we think, have been much better accomplished by putting the books into one of our New-York trade sales and having them sold for the benefit of the State. Or, if they must, for the dignity of the State, be given away, would it not have been more to the purpose to give them to the academies or public libraries of the districts represented by the members respectively! The danger now is that future legislatures, profiting by this precedent, will insist that they too shall have their allowance of books at each session, everything that former members have had, with something new in the bargain, and that our Legislature will be called upon as Congress is, for a round annual expenditure for this purpose.

#### SMALL STRATEGY.

In consequence of the equal political division of the Board of Supervisors, twelve Whigs and twelve Democrats, there was at its organization considerable interest in the choice of a President. The Mayor of the city has usually been elected Presilent of the Supervisors; but as there was an indication that Mr. Wood would not be called to that position, he, with his political brother, the Reorder, refused to meet with the other members. under the belief-which, we believe, is sanctioned by legal opinion as well as custom-that nothing could be done without the presence of one or the other of them. However, on the Sth of January the Board met, and chose Alderman Elv. Whig, as ts President. The Mayor refused to recognize this election as legal, and carefully absented himself. It seems now that Alderman Moser, also a Whig, is very sick, and cannot possibly attend. So last night Mayor Wood sends a request to the Aldermen, praying that the Board of Supervisors might at once organize for the dispatch of public business; at the same ime, stating that he would not stand in the way of the organization, and withdrawing his name as a candidate for President. The effect of this would be-in the absence of Ald. Moser-to elect the Mayor's friend, Recorder Smith, to the Chair. The cat was easily discovered through the large quantity of meal thrown over her; and, as neither Mayor nor Recorder have a vote in the Board of Aldermen, the communication was referred to Alderman Ely, the President of the Supervisors. pen what foundation the opinions rest which fetter the action of the Supervisors, in the absence of the Mayor and Recorder, we do not know. The statute expressly states that a majority of a Board of Supervisors shall be a quorum to transact business, and that a majority of those present is a legal vote. The Supervisors have the exclusive control of the business of taxation, and the President the appointment of the Committee on Taxes; ence the anxiety of the Mayor to get the balance of power on his side. His course, however, in refusing to attend meetings-especially while believing that the business could not go on without bim-is not calculated to win respect for this late plea of public urgency; while the attempt to secure power by taking advantage of the illness of a member is still less to be admired.

## A WORD TO SETTLERS IN KANSAS.

We apprehend that one of the greatest difficulties that settlers will meet with in Kansas will be the want of buildings suitable for shelter for themselves and domestic animals. Among nearly all of the emi grants from the Eastern States there will be found a very great want of knowledge how to build cheap houses for new settlers. Not that there is any lack of workmen who are cunning artisans, but there must be few who are skilled in the art of putting up a "balloon frame," or making a comfortable house out of logs, poles and split stuff, a hundred miles beyond the last saw-mill. To such, and in fact to all new settlers in an uncultivated country, we can probably offer some useful hints.

First, with regard to selecting a locality for buildng. As a general rule, a building site on the prairie, or among scattering trees, will be found the most healthy. On account of health, always avoid sheltered nooks, where the woods are dense; and above all, keep away from the banks of all watercourses. Never build in a hollow, because it is near a spring; and be careful not to choose the south side of a grove, unless you know there is no swampy land anywhere near on the south, since the missms will be blown up by a south wind, and will bank up against the grove, giving you a wet blanket every morning at a season of the year when you are most likely to contract the universal malady of all new countries-the fever and ague.

Next, as to water. The best water is not that that looks the most pure, or is the most cool and palatable, as is the case with nearly all the limestone springs, streams and wells of the Western country. The sweetest, healthiest, safest water for all new settlers comes from the clouds; thereore, let one of your first cares be to provide materials for a cistern, to be put in use the moment you get a roof. Wherever the ground is compact and hard, as it is in all clay lands, the way to make a cistern is to excavate a hole and plaster the cement immediately upon the earth. Don't use over one bushel of cement to four of sand, which should be coarse and sharp. A cistern is cheaper and better than a hard-water well. The water is more wholesome, and decidedly more pleasant on washng days. We now come to the log-cabin. There is no

more comfortable house for a family than a logcabin, though space is sometimes so limited as to make the inhabitants acquainted with strange bedfellows. We have known a family of sixteen perons, however, to find room enough to live very comfortably in a log-cabin sixteen feet square, but we do not recommend stowing quite so close, particularly in places where it will be necessary to take in occasional lodgers. On building a cabin, if you can get some flat stones to lay under the foundation leg, it will save trouble in after years. Unless you have stones the lower log should be a large one, of durable wood. Lay the floor sleepers high from the ground, so as to give a free circulation of air under the floor through the Summer, but be careful

Winter. Block the sleepers in the center, so there will be no spring to them when the floor is laid, which, if made of puncheors, should be put down before the walls are raised. A puncheon floor is made by splitting straight-grained logs into halves or quarters, and hewing one side and spotting them down upon the sleepers. The edges are hewed straight, so as not to leave any cracks big enough to put your foot in. Such floors are a little rough, but very solid and durable.

The logs for the wall should be cut as nearly of a size as possible, eight or ten inches in diameter. In raising, be careful to put all the heaviest logs nearest the ground, as the lightest ones will go up hard enough. Be sure to get the walls eight feet high before you put on the upper-floor joists; and if you intend to make any use of the loft, put one or two courses of legs above the upper floor. In carrying up the gable ends, some care must be used to have the logs all the way of a size, and both gables made to match, so that the ribs which support the "shakes" or clapboards will be level. These shakes are like thin staves, three or four feet long, split out of free rift timber, generally white oak, held in place on the roof by weight poles. Although they make a rough looking roof, it is a good one to shed water. It is not quite so good for keeping out a fine drifting snow, and we have seen the beds of a morning with an extra sheet of indisputable white-In laying up the walls of a log cabin, experi-

enced hands should be employed, if possible, as corner-men. If that is not practicable, observe the following rules: Firstly, cut "saddles" upon each end of the sills; that is, bring a space into the form of a peaked roof, and then roll on the endlogs and spot one side and let it rest on the saddle. Now a man stands upon each end and cuts a notch shout half through, as though he was going to cut off the end, and then the log is turned down and these notches fitted firmly on the saddles, and then the upper side of that log is saddled for the next side log, and so on, taking care not to cut so deep that the logs will touch, nor so shallow that the cracks will be too wide, as it will then be difficult to fill them up in the orthodox manner with "chinking and daubing." Be careful to carry up the corners plumb, and that your building is square and level, and that it fronts something or somewhere. You need not pay any attention while raising it to places for deers and windows, as you can cut out the upper log with an ax and the others with a cross-cut saw whenever you wish after the roof is on. So you can saw down the corners ship-shape, or you may butt off the logs as you lay them up. We would never build a cabin over eighteen feet square, and never but one story high. Unless in unusually dry soil, never dig a cellar under your cabin. Let that useful room be made above ground, or under some other building.

Making a fireplace without brick, mortar or stone, is what puzzles emigrants most. It is, however, a very easy operation. It is done in two ways; by packing moist earth in a form made of boards the shape of the intended fire-place, upon which is laid a wooden mantle, and sticks like coarse lath, cob-house fashion, which are plastered with clay mortar; or else by mixing a stiff mortar and forming that into "cats"-that is, lumps about the size and shape of a cat's body, which are piled up with sticks from the ground to the top and suffered to dry into one great adobe, forming the fireplace and chimney. Built either way, such a chimney lasts a good number of years. Though a little unsightly, it is best to build it on the outside of the house, as it saves room and is more safe from fire. If badly built, or the clay suffered to drop off of the sticks, the chimney sometimes takes fire, without danger to the house. The inside of a log-cabin is often hewed down

so as to make a tolerably straight wall. This can be done by one day's work after the building is raised. If peeled logs, such as hickory, poplar, or basswood can be obtained, they make much the neatest house, outside and in. The chinking is done by driving split stuff, like flat rails, into the cracks. Then, on the outside, take well-mixed elay mortar, a handful at a time, and throw it forcibly into the cracks, so as to fill out the cavity nearly flush, when it should be smoothed off with a trowel. Go over this when you bank up for Winter, and fill up all the cracks, and you will have a warm house, unless your windows and door are out of order.

One of the most common faults among all new country settlers is a neglect to provide comfortable Winter shelter for the poor dumb beasts confided to their care. Stables can be made warm and very comfortable in the same way as the house, and exi cellent Winter shelter can be provided in a prairie country for large herds, for a trifling expense. in the following manner: Take common fence rails and lay them up about a foot apart, by using cross ties, until you get a wall six feet high, and as long as you desire, by extending course after course of rails in the same way. Then fill this wall with sods, manure, or fine brush or weeds-anything that cattle will not eat out-and lay rails from the top to a pole resting upon posts at a proper distance.

Next cover these rails with brush, or, if that is not convenient, with straw or very coarse grass, and stack the hay on top for Winter use. This is not an expensive mode of fencing stacks, and if the sheds are made to fence the south, and in some well protected spot, the cattle will be very well sheltered from many a cold Winter storm. As the hay is fed off, the waste of the yard may be pitched up daily, so as still to form a tolerable shelter after the stacks are consumed. By adopting this course, immense herds of bullocks and large flocks of sheep may be taken charge of at once by Kansas settlers, and that they will find by experience the most profitable business they can enter upon. It is a business too that can be commenced with moderate capital, and what is more important, with few hired laborers. In good locations for stock, if the emigrant makes early arrangements this Summer, he may winter a goodly herd, and be in a fair way to make money next year much faster and easier than the man who devotes his energies to raising grain.

We take pleasure in giving place, in another column, to a communication from a Virginian, in which he controverts some statements in a recent article of ours, and at the same time suggests some criticisms on Mr. Olmstead's recent book of travels. We are always happy to find ourselves in the company of a gentleman, whether he bappens to be an advocate of Slavery or hostile to it, and not less so of a Southerner who, instead of resorting to assault and battery, or threats to dissolve the Union, is willing to place the defense of his favorite institution upon facts and arguments.

Let us, however, remind our correspondent that he seems to have overlooked the main point of our article, which was that sentiments hostile to the to bank up all round two or three feet high before extension of Slavery cannot be uttered in Virginia

without the danger that he who atters them be assailed by a mob, stimulated by the papers to acts of violence.

A large fire occurred in Philadelphia yesterlay morning, of which an account is given and a

The Cambria, now three days overdue, was no heard from at the date of our latest dispatch from Halifax.

### DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 11 .- Private hills were discussed, and a large number adopted. Adjourned to Monday. House, April 11.—Private bill day. A dull sesse and the attendance thin. Only one bill was passed Adjourned to Monday.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribu

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8, 1856, The public seems a little puzzled by the appa. rent conflict between Mr. Everett's orations in all of the purchase of Mount Vernon, and the owner's

letter to a Mrs. Wofford that he will not sell. I

believe I can clear up the fog.

Mr. John A. Washington, grand-nephew of Ga. Washington, and now owner of Mount Vernon, is not poor, though he has been represented such and Mount Vernon's general appearance is one that, only poverty in the owner would excuse. He owns, I am told, one or two other plantations beside this, and is under no sort of constraint to sell. And he says he will not sell to any private individual-meaning, I judge, that no ordinary or conceivable effer would tempt him. (I know a gentleman who says he would give \$250,000 for the place, and would then make a good thing of it.) But Mr. Washington will sell to the United States or to the State of Virginia, and his price to either is \$200,000. For this he proposes to give only the two hundred acres or so next the Potomac which include the house and temb of Washington, (and which had they not been Washington's, would not fetch \$20,000.) He will only sell with the understanding that the place is to be kept as it should be, (not as it has been,) as a patriotic memorial of the illustrious dead.

I hear that Mr. Washington derives quite an income from Mount Vernon, notwithstanding its sterility. He received \$1,500 last year of the steamboat which plies between this city and Mount Vernon for the privilege of landing passengers at the latter, and he has just sold timber off the place to the amount of \$12,000, to be manufactured into Mount Vernon canes, snuff-boxes, &c. I believe this trade is yet in its infancy, and is expected to expand.

Mr. Washington is some 35 to 40 years old, is married and bas five children-the youngest (as infant) is a son, and the only male child born in the Washington mansjon since it became such.

-Such are the facts I have gathered from a well informed source. I will postpone if not forbear comments thereon.

THE DEBATE ON THE KANSAS MEMO-

RIAL.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tril WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10, 1856. To-day's debate in the Senate was by far the warmest, most general, most protracted, of the Session. Kansas was of course the theme-or,

rather, the impulse-for the precise question related, first, to the propriety of printing a Memorial from the Free State Legislature of Kausas, asking for admission into the Union; secondly, the regularity and authenticity of said Memorial. The speakers during the day were Messrs. HAMLIN, HALE, TRUMBULL, SEWARD and HARLAN on the side of Free Kansas; Messrs. Mason, Butler, BAYARD, CRITTENDEN, BENJAMIN, CASS, PUGH, and RUSK and others on the other side, more or less openly and heartily. It was a field-day of which no conception can be had by those who know the Senate only from having wearily listened to the dull debates of the Winter on Naval Reform, our differences with Great Britain, &c.

from the start. Gov. SEWARD's speech yesterday had evidently disagreed with them; they had passed a bad night, and returned to their seats in the uncomfortable plight of men who feel dissatisfied with themselves and with everybody else. Of course, they were disposed to punish Kansas for having brought them within range of Gov. Seward's batteries, and the motion to print her Memorial gave them a chance. So they resolved to gratify their spite by refusing to print. Mr. MASON of course led the charge. It was fit that the author of the Fugitive Slave Law should engineer the contest in behalf of the tyrannic usurpation which makes opposition to said law a ground of disfranchisement. Messrs. HAMLIN and He-E replied; then BUTLER came in on the side of Slavery; now TRUMBULL interposed in behalf of Free dom, which aroused BAYARD in championship of Slavery; and so the battle raged along the whole line. Bayard interrupted Trumbull to put a question, and, having thus got the floor, made quite long speech in the middle of Trumbull's shorter one; and when he had restored the floor, he almost immediately asked permission again to put a que tion, and, being permitted, proceeded to make a shorter speech, closing it by answering his own question. Let me try to state his point.

Mr. Trumbull had very fairly urged that the primary question at issue is one of fact. "Was that which styles itself and is recognized by the Federal Executive as the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, in truth imposed on that Territory by foreign orce and fraud? Was it substantially chosen by avading bands from Missouri, who were not atual residents of and legal voters in Kansas !" If t was, then the People of Kansas who repudiate the acts and the authority of this bogus Legislature are not therefore traitors nor rebels; they are only doing what it is their right and their duty to do as republicans and freemen. The whole controversy hinges, then, on the honesty and validity of that Kansas Legislative election of March, '55.

Mr. Bayard, of course, cannot abide this. Es urges that illegal votes are cast in all, or nearly all, Elections; that there are members unduly returned in almost every Legislature; yet/the anthority of such Legislature is unquestioned, and its acts are obeyed as laws. Hence, all that is urged against the validity of that Territorial Legilature cannot shake its authority, nor justify resistance to its acts. In other words, Mr. Bayard's argument was that, because we all imbibe more or less of poisonous matter ever day of our lives yet generally manage to live quite a number of years, therefore a man may safely take arsenic for breakfast, prussic soid for dinner and aquafortis for tes, living and growing fat thereon to the age of Me-

thusalah. I insist that, if what the Free State men in Kas-